

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**IEC
62539**

First edition
2007-07

IEEE 930™

Guide for the statistical analysis of electrical insulation breakdown data



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия



CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
IEEE Introduction	7
1. Scope.....	8
2. References.....	8
3. Steps required for analysis of breakdown data	9
3.1 Data acquisition	9
3.2 Characterizing data using a probability function	10
3.3 Hypothesis testing.....	11
4. Probability distributions for failure data.....	12
4.1 The Weibull distribution	12
4.2 The Gumbel distribution	13
4.3 The lognormal distribution	13
4.4 Mixed distributions	13
4.5 Other terminology.....	14
5. Testing the adequacy of a distribution	14
5.1 Weibull probability data	14
5.2 Use of probability paper for the three-parameter Weibull distribution	15
5.3 The shape of a distribution plotted on Weibull probability paper	16
5.4 A simple technique for testing the adequacy of the Weibull distribution	16
6. Graphical estimates of Weibull parameters	17
7. Computational techniques for Weibull parameter estimation	17
7.1 Larger data sets	17
7.2 Smaller data sets	18
8. Estimation of Weibull percentiles.....	19
9. Estimation of confidence intervals for the Weibull function.....	19
9.1 Graphical procedure for complete and censored data.....	20
9.2 Plotting confidence limits	21
10. Estimation of the parameter and their confidence limits of the log-normal function.....	21
10.1 Estimation of lognormal parameters	21
10.2 Estimation of confidence intervals of log-normal parameters.....	22
11. Comparison tests.....	22
11.1 Simplified method to compare percentiles of Weibull distributions	23
12. Estimating Weibull parameters for a system using data from specimens	23

Annex A (informative) Least squares regression.....	24
Annex B (informative) Bibliography	48
Annex C (informative) List of participants.....	49

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**GUIDE FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICAL INSULATION
BREAKDOWN DATA****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC/IEEE 62539 has been processed through Technical Committee 112: Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

IEEE Std	FDIS	Report on voting
930 (2004)	112/59/FDIS	112/69A/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standards

This Dual Logo International Standard is the result of an agreement between the IEC and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE). The original IEEE Standard was submitted to the IEC for consideration under the agreement, and the resulting IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standard has been published in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

Use of an IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standard is wholly voluntary. The IEC and IEEE disclaim liability for any personal injury, property or other damage, of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, or reliance upon this, or any other IEC or IEEE Standard document.

The IEC and IEEE do not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained herein, and expressly disclaim any express or implied warranty, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a specific purpose, or that the use of the material contained herein is free from patent infringement. IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standards documents are supplied "AS IS".

The existence of an IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

Every IEEE Standard is subjected to review at least every five years for revision or reaffirmation. When a document is more than five years old and has not been reaffirmed, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE Standard.

In publishing and making this document available, the IEC and IEEE are not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity. Neither the IEC nor IEEE is undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing this, and any other IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standards or IEEE Standards document, should rely upon the advice of a competent professional in determining the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances.

Interpretations – Occasionally questions may arise regarding the meaning of portions of standards as they relate to specific applications. When the need for interpretations is brought to the attention of IEEE, the Institute will initiate action to prepare appropriate responses. Since IEEE Standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important to ensure that any interpretation has also received the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to interpretation requests except in those cases where the matter has previously received formal consideration.

Comments for revision of IEC/IEEE Dual Logo International Standards are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with the IEC or IEEE. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Comments on standards and requests for interpretations should be addressed to:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, USA and/or General Secretary, IEC, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Authorization to photocopy portions of any individual standard for internal or personal use is granted by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., provided that the appropriate fee is paid to Copyright Clearance Center. To arrange for payment of licensing fee, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

NOTE – Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. The IEEE shall not be responsible for identifying patents for which a license may be required by an IEEE standard or for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of those patents that are brought to its attention.

IEEE Guide for the Statistical Analysis of Electrical Insulation Breakdown Data

Sponsor

**Statistical Technical Committee
of the
IEEE Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation Society**

Approved 29 March 2005

American National Standards Institute

Approved 23 September 2004

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: This guide describes, with examples, statistical methods to analyze times to break down and breakdown voltage data obtained from electrical testing of solid insulating materials, for purposes including characterization of the system, comparison with another insulator system, and prediction of the probability of breakdown at given times or voltages.

Keywords: breakdown voltage and time, Gumbel, Lognormal distributions, statistical methods, statistical confidence limits, Weibull

IEEE Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 930-2004, IEEE Guide for the Statistical Analysis of Electrical Insulation Breakdown Data.

Endurance and strength of insulation systems and materials subjected to electrical stress may be tested using constant stress tests in which times to breakdown are measured for a number of test specimens, and progressive stress tests in which breakdown voltages may be measured. In either case it will be found that a different result is obtained for each specimen and that, for given test conditions, the data obtained may be represented by a statistical distribution.

Failure of solid insulation can be mostly described by extreme-value statistics, such as the Weibull and Gumbel distributions, but, historically, also the lognormal function has been used. Methods for determining whether data fit to either of these distributions, graphical and computer-based techniques for estimating the most likely parameters of the distributions, computer-based techniques for estimating statistical confidence intervals, and techniques for comparing data sets and some case studies are addressed in this guide.

Notice to users

Errata

Errata, if any, for this and all other standards can be accessed at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/reading/ieee/updates/errata/index.html>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Interpretations

Current interpretations can be accessed at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/reading/ieee/interp/index.html>.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. The IEEE shall not be responsible for identifying patents or patent applications for which a license may be required to implement an IEEE standard or for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of those patents that are brought to its attention.

GUIDE FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICAL INSULATION BREAKDOWN DATA

1. Scope

Electrical insulation systems and materials may be tested using constant stress tests in which times to breakdown are measured for a number of test specimens, and progressive stress tests in which breakdown voltages may be measured. In either case, it will be found that a different result is obtained for each specimen and that, for given test conditions, the data obtained may be represented by a statistical distribution. This guide describes, with examples, statistical methods to analyze such data.

The purpose of this guide is to define statistical methods to analyze times to breakdown and breakdown voltage data obtained from electrical testing of solid insulating materials, for purposes including characterization of the system, comparison with another insulator system, and prediction of the probability of breakdown at given times or voltages.

Methods are given for analyzing complete data sets and also censored data sets in which not all the specimens broke down. The guide includes methods, with examples, for determining whether the data is a good fit to the distribution, graphical and computer-based techniques for estimating the most likely parameters of the distribution, computer-based techniques for estimating statistical confidence intervals, and techniques for comparing data sets and some case studies. The methods of analysis are fully described for the Weibull distribution. Some methods are also presented for the Gumbel and lognormal distributions. All the examples of computer-based techniques used in this guide may be downloaded from the following web site “<http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/930/IEEEGuide.xls>.” Methods to ascertain the short time withstand voltage or operating voltage of an insulation system are not presented in this guide. Mathematical techniques contained in this guide may not apply directly to the estimation of equipment life.

2. References

The following publications may be used when applicable in conjunction with this guide. When the following standards are superseded by an approved revision, the revision shall apply.

ASTM D149-97a(2004) Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies.¹

¹ASTM publications are available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA (<http://www.astm.org/>).

BS 2918-2, Methods of test for electric strength of solid insulating materials.²

IEC 60243 series, Electrical strength of insulating materials—Test Methods—Part 1: Tests at power frequencies.³